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Virtema, Jonni

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Linear-Time Temporal Logic with Team Semantics: Expressivity and Complexity

Jonni Virtema ✉ 

Institute for Theoretical Computer Science, Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany
Department of Computer Science, University of Sheffield, UK

Jana Hofmann ✉ 

CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security, Saarbrücken, Germany

Bernd Finkbeiner ✉ 

CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security, Saarbrücken, Germany

Juha Kontinen ✉ 

Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Helsinki, Finland

Fan Yang ✉ 

Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Helsinki, Finland

Abstract

We study the expressivity and complexity of model checking of linear temporal logic with team semantics (TeamLTL). TeamLTL, despite being a purely modal logic, is capable of defining hyperproperties, i.e., properties which relate multiple execution traces. TeamLTL has been introduced quite recently and only few results are known regarding its expressivity and its model checking problem. We relate the expressivity of TeamLTL to logics for hyperproperties obtained by extending LTL with trace and propositional quantifiers (HyperLTL and HyperQPTL). By doing so, we obtain a number of model checking results for TeamLTL and identify its undecidability frontier. In particular, we show decidability of model checking of the so-called *left-flat* fragment of any downward closed TeamLTL-extension. Moreover, we establish that the model checking problem of TeamLTL with Boolean disjunction and inclusion atoms is undecidable.

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1 Introduction

Linear-time temporal logic (LTL) is one of the most prominent logics for the specification and verification of reactive and concurrent systems. Practical model checking tools like SPIN, NuSMV, and many others ([29, 6, 11]) automatically verify whether a given computer system, such as a hardware circuit or a communication protocol, is correct with respect to



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its LTL specification. The basic principle, as introduced in 1977 by Amir Pnueli [39], is to specify the correctness of a program as a set of infinite sequences, called *traces*, which define the acceptable executions of the system.

Hyperproperties, i.e., properties which relate multiple execution traces, cannot be specified in LTL. Such properties are of prime interest in information flow security, where dependencies between the secret inputs and the publicly observable outputs of a system are considered potential security violations. Commonly known properties of that type are noninterference [41, 37] or observational determinism [49]. In other settings, relations between traces are explicitly desirable: robustness properties, for example, state that similar inputs lead to similar outputs. Hyperproperties are not limited to the area of information flow control. E.g., distributivity and other system properties like fault tolerance can be expressed as hyperproperties [17].

The main approach to specify hyperproperties has been to extend temporal logics like LTL, CTL, and QPTL with explicit trace and path quantification, resulting in logics like HyperLTL [7], HyperCTL* [7], and HyperQPTL [40, 9]. Most frequently used is HyperLTL, which can express noninterference as follows: $\forall \pi. \forall \pi'. \Box(\bigwedge_{i \in I} i_\pi \leftrightarrow i_{\pi'}) \rightarrow \Box(\bigwedge_{o \in O} o_\pi \leftrightarrow o_{\pi'})$. The formula states that any two traces which globally agree on the value of the public inputs I also globally agree on the public outputs O . Consequently, the value of secret inputs cannot affect the value of the publicly observable outputs.

It is not clear, however, whether quantification over traces is the best way to express hyperproperties. The success of LTL over first-order logics for the specification of linear-time properties stems from the fact that its modal operators replace explicit quantification of points in time. This allows for a much more concise and readable formulation of the same property. The natural question to ask is whether a purely modal logic for hyperproperties would have similar advantages. A candidate for such a logic is LTL with *team semantics* [34]. Under team semantics, LTL expresses hyperproperties without explicit references to traces. Instead, each subformula is evaluated with respect to a set of traces, called a *team*. Temporal operators advance time on all traces of the current team. Using the split operator \vee , teams can be split during the evaluation of a formula, which enables us to express properties of subsets of traces.

As an example, consider the property that there is a point in time, common for all traces, after which a certain event a does not occur any more. We need a propositional and a trace quantifier to express such a property in HyperQPTL (it is not expressible in HyperLTL). The formula $\exists p. \forall \pi. \Diamond p \wedge \Box(p \rightarrow \Box \neg a_\pi)$ states that there is a p -sequence $s \in (2^{\{p\}})^\omega$ such that p is set at least once, and if $p \in s[i]$, then a is not set on all traces π on all points in time starting from i . The same property can be expressed in TeamLTL without any quantification simply as $\Diamond \Box \neg a$. The formula exploits the synchronous semantics of TeamLTL by stating that there is a point such that for all future points all traces have a not set. As a second example, consider the case that an unknown input determines the behaviour of the system. Depending on the input, its execution traces either agree on a or on b . We can express the property in HyperLTL with three trace quantifiers: $\exists \pi_1. \exists \pi_2. \forall \pi. \Box(a_{\pi_1} \leftrightarrow a_\pi) \vee \Box(b_{\pi_2} \leftrightarrow b_\pi)$. In TeamLTL, the same property can be simply expressed as $\Box(a \oslash \neg a) \vee \Box(b \oslash \neg b)$. The Boolean or operator \oslash expresses that in the current team, either the left side holds on all traces or the right side does.

The use of the \oslash operator reveals another strength of TeamLTL: its modularity. The research on team semantics (see related work section) has a rich tradition of studying extensions of team logics with new atomic statements and operators. They constitute a well-defined way to increase a logic's expressiveness in a step-by-step manner. Besides \oslash , examples are Boolean negation \sim , the inclusion atom \subseteq , and universal subteam quantifiers

\mathbf{A} and $\mathbf{\dot{A}}$. Inclusion atoms have been found to be fascinating for their ability to express recursion in the first-order setting; the expressivity of $\text{FO}(\subseteq)$ coincides with greatest fixed point logic and hence PTIME [20]. In turn, all LTL-definable properties can be expressed by TeamLTL-formulae of the form $\mathbf{\dot{A}}\varphi$. With the introduction of generalised atoms, TeamLTL even permits custom extensions. Possibly most interesting in the context of hyperproperties are dependence atoms. A dependence atom $\text{dep}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is satisfied by a team X if any two assignments assigning the same values to the variables x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} also assign the same value to x_n . For example, the TeamLTL formula $(\Box \text{dep}(i_1, i_2, o)) \vee (\Box \text{dep}(i_2, i_3, o))$ states that the executions of the system can be decomposed into two parts; in the first part, the output o is determined by the inputs i_1 and i_2 , and in the second part, o is determined by the inputs i_2 and i_3 .

Temporal team logics constitute a new, fundamentally different approach to specify hyperproperties. While HyperLTL and other quantification-based hyperlogics have been studied extensively (see section on related work), only few results are known about the expressive power and complexity of TeamLTL and its variants. In particular, we know very little about how the expressivity of the two approaches compares. What is known is that HyperLTL and TeamLTL are incomparable in expressivity [34] and that the model checking problem of TeamLTL without splitjunctions \vee (what makes the logic significantly weaker) is in PSPACE [34]. On the other hand, it was recently shown that the complexity of satisfiability and model checking of TeamLTL with Boolean negation \sim is equivalent to the decision problem of third-order arithmetic [35] and hence highly undecidable.

Our contribution. We advance the understanding of team-based logics for hyperproperties by exploring the relative expressivity of TeamLTL and temporal hyperlogics like HyperLTL, as well as the decidability frontier of the model checking problem of TeamLTL. Our expressivity and model checking results are summarized in Table 1 and Table 2. We identify expressively complete extensions of TeamLTL (displayed on the left of Table 1) that can express all (all downward closed, resp.) Boolean relations on LTL-properties of teams, and present several translations from team logics to hyperlogics. We begin by approaching the decidability frontier of TeamLTL from above, and tackle a question posed in [35]: *Does some sensible restriction to the use of Boolean negation in TeamLTL(\sim) yield a decidable logic?* We show that already a very restricted access to \sim leads to high undecidability, whereas already the use of inclusion atoms \subseteq together with Boolean disjunctions \oslash suffices for undecidable model checking. Furthermore, we establish that these complexity results transfer to the satisfiability problem of the related logics. Next, regarding the expressivity of TeamLTL, we show that its extensions with all (all downward closed, resp.) atomic LTL-properties of teams translate to simple fragments of HyperQPTL⁺. Consequently, known decidability results for quantification-based hyperlogics enable us to approach the decidability frontier of TeamLTL extensions from below. We establish an efficient translation from the so-called *k-coherent fragment* of TeamLTL(\sim) to the universal fragment of HyperLTL (for which model checking is PSPACE-complete [19]) and thereby obtain EXPSpace model checking for the fragment. Finally, we show that the so-called *left-flat* fragment of TeamLTL($\oslash, \mathbf{\dot{A}}$) enjoys decidable model checking via a translation to $\exists_p^u \forall_\pi^* \text{HyperQPTL}$.

Related work. The development of team semantics began with the introduction of Dependence Logic [45], which adds the concept of functional dependence to first-order logic by means of new atomic dependence formulae. During the past decade, team semantics has been generalised to propositional [48], modal [46], temporal [33], and probabilistic [13]

■ **Table 1** Expressivity results. The logics $\text{TeamLTL}(\emptyset, \sim \perp, \overset{1}{A})$ and $\text{TeamLTL}(\overset{1}{A}, \emptyset)$ can express *all/all downward closed* atomic LTL-properties of teams (see the discussion at the end of Section 2). \dagger holds since $\text{TeamLTL}(\overset{1}{A}, \emptyset)$ is downward closed.

		(assuming left-flatness)
$\text{TeamLTL}(\emptyset, \overset{1}{A})$	$\stackrel{\text{Thm. 14}}{\leq}$	$\exists_q^* \forall_\pi \text{HyperQPTL}$
	$\stackrel{\text{Thm. 6}}{\leq}$	$\exists_p \overset{u}{Q}_p^* \forall_\pi \text{HyperQPTL}^+$
\wedge^\dagger		
$\text{TeamLTL}(\emptyset, \sim \perp, \overset{1}{A})$	$\stackrel{\text{Thm. 6}}{\leq}$	$\exists_p \overset{u}{Q}_p^* \exists_\pi \forall_\pi \text{HyperQPTL}^+$
$\mid \wedge$ [35]		(assuming k -coherence)
$\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$	$\stackrel{\text{Thm. 9}}{\leq}$	$\forall^k \text{HyperLTL}$

■ **Table 2** Complexity results.

Logic	Model Checking Result
TeamLTL without \vee	in PSPACE [34]
k -coherent TeamLTL(\sim)	in EXPSPACE [Thm. 10]
left-flat TeamLTL($\emptyset, \overset{1}{A}$)	in EXPSPACE [Thm. 15]
TeamLTL(\subseteq, \emptyset)	Σ_1^0 -hard [Thm. 2]
TeamLTL(\subseteq, \emptyset, A)	Σ_1^1 -hard [Thm. 3]
TeamLTL(\sim)	complete for third-order arithmetic [35]

frameworks, and fascinating connections to fields such as database theory [23], statistics [12], real valued computation [24], and quantum information theory [30] has been identified. In the modal team semantics setting, model checking and satisfiability problems have been shown to be decidable, see [26, page 627] for an overview of the complexity landscape. Expressivity and definability of related logics is also well understood, see, e.g. [27, 32, 42]. The study of temporal logics with team semantics, was initiated in [33], where team semantics for computational tree logic CTL was given. The idea to develop team-based logics for hyperproperties was coined in [34], where TeamLTL was first introduced and shown incomparable to HyperLTL. The interest on logics for hyperproperties, so-called hyperlogics, was sparked by the introduction of HyperLTL and HyperCTL* [7]. Many temporal logics have since been extended with trace and path quantification to obtain various hyperlogics, e.g., to express asynchronous hyperproperties [22, 4], hyperproperties on finite traces [21], probabilistic hyperproperties [1], or timed hyperproperties [28]. Model checking HyperLTL and the strictly more expressive HyperQPTL is decidable, though k -EXPSPACE-complete, where k is the number of quantifier alternations in the formula [19, 40]. Model checking HyperQPTL⁺, on the other hand, is undecidable [16]. The expressivity of HyperLTL, HyperCTL*, and HyperQPTL has been compared to first-order and second-order hyperlogics resulting in a hierarchy of hyperlogics [9]. Beyond model checking and expressivity questions, especially HyperLTL has been studied extensively. This includes its satisfiability [15, 36], runtime monitoring [18, 2] and enforcement problems [10], as well as synthesis [17].

2 Basics of TeamLTL

Let us start by recalling the syntax of LTL from the literature. Fix a set AP of *atomic propositions*. The set of formulae of LTL (over AP) is generated by the following grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg p \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \varphi \mathcal{W} \varphi, \quad \text{where } p \in \text{AP}.$$

We adopt, as is common in studies on team logics, the convention that formulae are given in negation normal form. The logical constants \top, \perp and connectives $\rightarrow, \leftrightarrow$ are defined as usual (e.g., $\perp := p \wedge \neg p$ and $\top := p \vee \neg p$), and $\Diamond \varphi := \top \mathcal{U} \varphi$ and $\Box \varphi := \varphi \mathcal{W} \perp$.

A *trace* t over AP is an infinite sequence from $(2^{\text{AP}})^\omega$. For a natural number $i \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $t[i]$ the i th element of t and by $t[i, \infty]$ the postfix $(t[j])_{j \geq i}$ of t . The satisfaction relation $(t, i) \models \varphi$, for LTL formulae φ , is defined as usual, see e.g., [38]. We use $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{(t, i)} \in \{0, 1\}$ to denote the truth value of φ on (t, i) . A (*temporal*) *team* is a pair (T, i) consisting a set of traces $T \subseteq (2^{\text{AP}})^\omega$ and a natural number $i \in \mathbb{N}$ representing the time step. We write $T[i]$ and $T[i, \infty]$ to denote the sets $\{t[i] \mid t \in T\}$ and $\{t[i, \infty] \mid t \in T\}$, respectively.

Let us next introduce the logic LTL interpreted with team semantics (denoted TeamLTL). TeamLTL was first studied in [34], where it was called LTL with *synchronous* team semantics. The satisfaction relation $(T, i) \models \varphi$ for TeamLTL is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (T, i) \models p & \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall t \in T : p \in t[i] \\ (T, i) \models \neg p & \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall t \in T : p \notin t[i] \\ (T, i) \models \varphi \wedge \psi & \quad \text{iff} \quad (T, i) \models \varphi \text{ and } (T, i) \models \psi \\ (T, i) \models \bigcirc \varphi & \quad \text{iff} \quad (T, i+1) \models \varphi \\ (T, i) \models \varphi \wedge \psi & \quad \text{iff} \quad (T, i) \models \varphi \text{ and } (T, i) \models \psi \\ (T, i) \models \bigcirc \varphi & \quad \text{iff} \quad (T, i+1) \models \varphi \\ (T, i) \models \varphi \vee \psi & \quad \text{iff} \quad (T_1, i) \models \varphi \text{ and } (T_2, i) \models \psi, \text{ for some } T_1, T_2 \text{ s.t. } T_1 \cup T_2 = T \\ (T, i) \models \varphi \mathcal{U} \psi & \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists k \geq i \text{ such that } (T, k) \models \psi \text{ and } \forall m : i \leq m < k \Rightarrow (T, m) \models \varphi \\ (T, i) \models \varphi \mathcal{W} \psi & \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall k \geq i : (T, k) \models \varphi \text{ or } \exists m \text{ such that } i \leq m \leq k \text{ and } (T, m) \models \psi \end{aligned}$$

Note that $(T, i) \models \perp$ iff $T = \emptyset$. Two formulae φ and ψ are *equivalent* (written $\varphi \equiv \psi$), if the equivalence $(T, i) \models \varphi$ iff $(T, i) \models \psi$ holds for every (T, i) . We say that a logic \mathcal{L}_2 is *at least as expressive* as a logic \mathcal{L}_1 (written $\mathcal{L}_1 \leq \mathcal{L}_2$) if for every \mathcal{L}_1 -formula φ , there exists an \mathcal{L}_2 -formula ψ such that $\varphi \equiv \psi$. We write $\mathcal{L}_1 \equiv \mathcal{L}_2$ if both $\mathcal{L}_1 \leq \mathcal{L}_2$ and $\mathcal{L}_2 \leq \mathcal{L}_1$ hold. The following are important semantic properties of formulae from the team semantics literature:

(Downward closure) If $(T, i) \models \varphi$ and $S \subseteq T$, then $(S, i) \models \varphi$.

(Empty team property) $(\emptyset, i) \models \varphi$.

(Flatness) $(T, i) \models \varphi$ iff $(\{t\}, i) \models \varphi$ for all $t \in T$.

(Singleton equivalence) $(\{t\}, i) \models \varphi$ iff $(t, i) \models \varphi$.

A logic has one of the above properties if every formula of the logic has the property. TeamLTL satisfies downward closure, singleton equivalence, and the empty team property [34]. However, it does not satisfy flatness; for instance, the formula $\Diamond p$ is not flat.

The power of team semantics comes with the ability to enrich logics with novel atomic statements describing properties of teams. We thereby easily get a hierarchy of team logics of different expressiveness. The most prominent examples of such atoms are *dependence atoms* $\text{dep}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n, \psi)$ and *inclusion atoms* $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \subseteq \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n$, with $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n, \psi, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n$ being LTL-formulae. The dependence atom states that the truth

value of ψ is functionally determined by that of $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$. The inclusion atom states that each value combination of $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ must also occur as a value combination for ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n . Their formal semantics is defined as:

$$(T, i) \models \text{dep}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n, \psi) \text{ iff } \forall t, t' \in T : \left(\bigwedge_{1 \leq j \leq n} \llbracket \varphi_j \rrbracket_{(t,i)} = \llbracket \varphi_j \rrbracket_{(t',i)} \right) \Rightarrow \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{(t,i)} = \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{(t',i)}$$

$$(T, i) \models \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \subseteq \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \text{ iff } \forall t \in T \exists t' \in T : \bigwedge_{1 \leq j \leq n} \llbracket \varphi_j \rrbracket_{(t,i)} = \llbracket \psi_j \rrbracket_{(t',i)}$$

As an example, let o_1, \dots, o_n be some observable outputs and s be a secret. The atom $(o_1, \dots, o_n, s) \subseteq (o_1, \dots, o_n, \neg s)$ expresses a form of *non-inference* by stating that an observer cannot infer the current value of the secret from the outputs. We also consider other connectives known in the team semantics literature: *Boolean disjunction* \oplus , *Boolean negation* \sim , and *universal subteam quantifiers* \mathbf{A} and $\mathbf{\dot{A}}$, with their semantics defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} (T, i) \models \varphi \oplus \psi & \text{ iff } (T, i) \models \varphi \text{ or } (T, i) \models \psi \\ (T, i) \models \sim \varphi & \text{ iff } (T, i) \not\models \varphi \\ (T, i) \models \mathbf{A}\varphi & \text{ iff } \forall S \subseteq T : (S, i) \models \varphi \\ (T, i) \models \mathbf{\dot{A}}\varphi & \text{ iff } \forall t \in T : (\{t\}, i) \models \varphi \end{aligned}$$

If \mathcal{A} is a collection of atoms and connectives, we let $\text{TeamLTL}(\mathcal{A})$ denote the extension of TeamLTL with the atoms and connectives in \mathcal{A} . For any atom or connective \circ , we write simply $\text{TeamLTL}(\mathcal{A}, \circ)$ instead of $\text{TeamLTL}(\mathcal{A} \cup \{\circ\})$.

$\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ is a very expressive logic; all of the above connectives and atoms, as well as many others, have been shown to be definable in $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ [25, 35]. To systematically explore less expressive variants of TeamLTL , we introduce two representative logics of different expressiveness, namely $\text{TeamLTL}(\oplus, \mathbf{\dot{A}})$ and $\text{TeamLTL}(\oplus, \sim \perp, \mathbf{\dot{A}})$. The expression $\sim \perp$ can be used to enforce non-emptiness of a team. What makes these logics good representatives is their semantic property that they can express a general class of Boolean relations. Let B be a set of n -ary Boolean relations. We define the property $[\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n]_B$ for an n -tuple $(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$ of LTL-formulae:

$$(T, i) \models [\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n]_B \text{ iff } \{(\llbracket \varphi_1 \rrbracket_{(t,i)}, \dots, \llbracket \varphi_n \rrbracket_{(t,i)}) \mid t \in T\} \in B.$$

The logic $\text{TeamLTL}(\oplus, \sim \perp, \mathbf{\dot{A}})$ is expressively complete with respect to all $[\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n]_B$. That is, for every set of Boolean relations B and LTL-formulae $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$, the property $[\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n]_B$ is expressible in $\text{TeamLTL}(\oplus, \sim \perp, \mathbf{\dot{A}})$. Furthermore, $\text{TeamLTL}(\oplus, \mathbf{\dot{A}})$ can express all downward closed ($S_1 \in B$ & $S_2 \subseteq S_1$ imply $S_2 \in B$) B . These results are reformulated and proved using so-called *generalised atoms* in the extended version of this paper [47]. Note that, e.g., k -ary inclusion and dependence atoms can be defined using suitable Boolean relations B . Indeed it follows that, from the expressivity point-of-view, $\text{TeamLTL}(\oplus, \mathbf{\dot{A}})$ and $\text{TeamLTL}(\oplus, \sim \perp, \mathbf{\dot{A}})$ subsume all extensions of TeamLTL with downward closed (resp. all) *atomic notions of dependence*, i.e., atoms which state some sort of functional (in)dependence, like the dependence atom (which is downward closed) or the inclusion atom (which is not).

3 Undecidable Extensions of TeamLTL

In [35], Lück established that the model checking problem for $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ is highly undecidable. The proof heavily utilises the interplay between Boolean negation \sim and disjunction \vee ; it was left as an open problem whether some sensible restrictions on the use of the Boolean

negation would lead toward discovering decidable logics. We show that, on the contrary, the decidability bounds are much tighter. Already $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset)$ (which is subsumed by $\text{TeamLTL}(\emptyset, \sim \perp, \dot{\mathbf{A}})$) is undecidable, and already very restricted access to \sim (namely, a single use of the \mathbf{A} quantifier) leads to high undecidability.

We define the model checking problem based on Kripke structures $K = (W, R, \eta, w_0)$, where W is a finite set of states, $R \subseteq W^2$ the transition relation, $\eta: W \rightarrow 2^{\text{AP}}$ a labelling function, and $w_0 \in W$ an initial state of W . A path σ through K is an infinite sequence $\sigma \in W^\omega$ such that $\sigma[0] = w_0$ and $(\sigma[i], \sigma[i+1]) \in R$ for every $i \geq 0$. The trace of σ is defined as $t(\sigma) := \eta(\sigma[0])\eta(\sigma[1]) \cdots \in (2^{\text{AP}})^\omega$. A Kripke structure K induces a set of traces $\text{Traces}(K) = \{t(\sigma) \mid \sigma \text{ is a path through } K\}$.

► **Definition 1.** *The model checking problem of a logic \mathcal{L} is the following decision problem: Given a formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ and a Kripke structure K over AP , determine whether $(\text{Traces}(K), 0) \models \varphi$.*

Our undecidability results are obtained by reductions from *non-deterministic 3-counter machines*. A non-deterministic 3-counter machine M consists of a list I of n instructions that manipulate three counters C_l , C_m , and C_r . All instructions are of the following forms:
 ■ C_a^+ goto $\{j_1, j_2\}$, C_a^- goto $\{j_1, j_2\}$, if $C_a = 0$ goto j_1 else goto j_2 ,
 where $a \in \{l, m, r\}$, $0 \leq j_1, j_2 < n$. A *configuration* is a tuple (i, j, k, t) , where $0 \leq i < n$ is the next instruction to be executed, and $j, k, t \in \mathbb{N}$ are the current values of the counters C_l , C_m , and C_r . The execution of the instruction $i: C_a^+ \text{ goto } \{j_1, j_2\}$ ($i: C_a^- \text{ goto } \{j_1, j_2\}$, resp.) increments (decrements, resp.) the value of the counter C_a by 1. The next instruction is selected nondeterministically from the set $\{j_1, j_2\}$. The instruction $i: \text{if } C_a = 0 \text{ goto } j_1, \text{ else goto } j_2$ checks whether the value of the counter C_a is currently 0 and proceeds to the next instruction accordingly. The *consecution relation* \rightsquigarrow_c of configurations is defined as usual. The *lossy consecution relation* $(i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4) \rightsquigarrow_{lc} (j_1, j_2, j_3, j_4)$ of configurations holds if $(i_1, i'_2, i'_3, i'_4) \rightsquigarrow_c (j_1, j'_2, j'_3, j'_4)$ holds for some $i'_2, i'_3, i'_4, j'_2, j'_3, j'_4$ with $i_2 \geq i'_2$, $i_3 \geq i'_3$, $i_4 \geq i'_4$, $j'_2 \geq j_2$, $j'_3 \geq j_3$, and $j'_4 \geq j_4$. A *(lossy) computation* is an infinite sequence of (lossy) consecutive configurations starting from the initial configuration $(0, 0, 0, 0)$. A (lossy) computation is *b-recurring* if the instruction labelled b occurs infinitely often in it. Deciding whether a given non-deterministic 3-counter machine has a b -recurring (b -recurring lossy) computation for a given b is Σ_1^1 -complete (Σ_1^0 -complete, resp.) [3, 43].

We reduce the existence of a b -recurring lossy computation of a given 3-counter machine M and an instruction label b to the model checking problem of $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset)$. We also illustrate that with a single instance of \mathbf{A} we can enforce non-lossy computation instead.

► **Theorem 2.** *Model checking for $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset)$ is Σ_1^0 -hard.*

Proof. Given a set I of instructions of a 3-counter machine M , and an instruction label b , we construct a $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset)$ -formula $\varphi_{I,b}$ and a Kripke structure K_I such that

$$(\text{Traces}(K_I), 0) \models \varphi_{I,b} \quad \text{iff} \quad M \text{ has a } b\text{-recurring lossy computation.} \quad (1)$$

The Σ_1^0 -hardness then follows since our construction is clearly computable. The idea is the following: Put $n := |I|$. A set T of traces using propositions $\{c_l, c_m, c_r, d, 0, \dots, n-1\}$ encodes the sequence $(\vec{c}_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ of configurations, if for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\vec{c}_j = (i, v_l, v_m, v_r)$

- $t[j] \cap \{0, \dots, n-1\} = \{i\}$, for all $t \in T$,
- $|\{t[j, \infty] \mid c_s \in t[j], t \in T\}| = v_s$, for each $s \in \{l, m, r\}$.

Hence, we use $T[j, \infty]$ to encode the configuration \vec{c}_j ; the propositions $0, \dots, n-1$ are used to encode the next instruction, and c_l, c_m, c_r, d are used to encode the values of the counters. The proposition d is a dummy proposition used to separate traces with identical postfixes with respect to c_l, c_m , and c_r . The Kripke structure $K_I = (W, R, \eta, w_0)$ over the set of propositions $\{c_l, c_m, c_r, d, 0, \dots, n-1\}$ is defined such that every possible sequence of configurations of M starting from $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ can be encoded by some team $(T, 0)$, where $T \subseteq \text{Traces}(K_I)$. A detailed construction of the formula $\varphi_{I,b}$ and the Kripke structure K_I together with a detailed proof for the fact that (1) indeed holds can be found in the full version of this paper [47]. \blacktriangleleft

The underlying reason for utilising lossy computations in the above proof is the following: In our encoding, we use the cardinality of the set $|\{t[j, \infty] \mid c_l \in t[j, \infty], t \in T\}|$ to encode the value of the counter C_l in the j th configuration. It might, however, happen that two distinct traces $t, t' \in T$ have the same postfix, that is, $t[j, \infty] = t'[j, \infty]$, for some $j \in \mathbb{N}$. The collapse of two traces encoding distinct increments of the counter C_l then corresponds to the uncontrollable decrement of the counter values in lossy computations. Using the universal team quantifier \mathbf{A} we can forbid this effect, and encode non-lossy computations. The proof of the following theorem can be found in the full version of this paper [47].

► **Theorem 3.** *Model checking for $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset, \mathbf{A})$ is Σ_1^1 -hard. This holds already for the fragment with a single occurrence of \mathbf{A} .*

As is common in the LTL-setting, the model checking problem of $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset)$ can be embedded in its satisfiability problem using auxiliary propositions and $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset)$ -formulae. A formula φ is satisfiable, if there exists a non-empty T such that $(T, 0) \models \varphi$. We thus obtain the following corollary, which is also proven in the full version of this paper [47].

► **Corollary 4.** *The satisfiability problems for $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset)$ and $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \emptyset, \mathbf{A})$ are Σ_1^0 -hard and Σ_1^1 -hard, resp.*

4 Quantification-based Hyperlogics and Team Semantics

In this section, we define those quantification-based hyperlogics against which we compare TeamLTL in the rest of the paper. TeamLTL and HyperLTL are known to have orthogonal expressivity [34] but apart from that, nothing is known about the relationship between the different variants of TeamLTL and other temporal hyperlogics such as HyperQPTL [40, 9]. We aim to identify fragments of the logics with similar expressivity to better understand the relative expressivity of TeamLTL for the specification of hyperproperties.

HyperQPTL⁺ [16] is a temporal logic for hyperproperties. It subsumes HyperLTL and HyperQPTL, so we proceed to give a definition of HyperQPTL⁺ and define the latter logics as fragments. HyperQPTL⁺ extends LTL with explicit trace quantification and quantification of atomic propositions. As such, it also subsumes QPTL, which can express all ω -regular properties. Fix an infinite set \mathcal{V} of trace variables. HyperQPTL⁺ has three types of quantifiers, one for traces and two for propositional quantification.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &::= \forall \pi. \varphi \mid \exists \pi. \varphi \mid \forall^u p. \varphi \mid \exists^u p. \varphi \mid \forall p. \varphi \mid \exists p. \varphi \mid \psi \\ \psi &::= p_\pi \mid \neg p_\pi \mid \psi \vee \psi \mid \psi \wedge \psi \mid \odot \psi \mid \psi \mathcal{U} \psi \mid \psi \mathcal{W} \psi \end{aligned}$$

Here, $p \in \text{AP}$, $\pi \in \mathcal{V}$, and $\forall \pi$ and $\exists \pi$ stand for universal and existential trace quantifiers, $\forall p$ and $\exists p$ stand for (non-uniform) propositional quantifiers, and $\forall^u p$ and $\exists^u p$ stand for uniform propositional quantifiers. We also study two syntactic fragments of HyperQPTL⁺.

HyperQPTL is HyperQPTL⁺ without non-uniform propositional quantifiers, and HyperLTL is HyperQPTL⁺ without any propositional quantifiers. In the context of HyperQPTL, we also write $\forall p$ and $\exists p$ instead of $\overset{u}{\forall}p$ and $\overset{u}{\exists}p$. For an LTL-formula φ and trace variable π , we let φ_π denote the HyperLTL-formula obtained from φ by replacing all proposition symbols p by their indexed versions p_π . We extend this convention to tuples of formulae as well.

The semantics of HyperQPTL⁺ is defined over a set T of traces. Intuitively, the atomic formula p_π asserts that p holds on trace π . Uniform propositional quantifications $\overset{u}{\forall}p$ and $\overset{u}{\exists}p$ add an atomic proposition p such that all traces agree on the valuation of p on any given time step i , whereas non-uniform propositional quantifications $\forall p$ and $\exists p$ colour the traces in T in an arbitrary manner. Non-uniform propositional quantification thus implements true second-order quantification, whereas uniform propositional quantification can be interpreted as a quantification of a set of points in time.

A *trace assignment* is a function $\Pi : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow T$ that maps each trace variable in \mathcal{V} to some trace in T . A *modified trace assignment* $\Pi[\pi \mapsto t]$ is equal to Π except that $\Pi[\pi \mapsto t](\pi) = t$. For any subset $A \subseteq \text{AP}$, we write $t \upharpoonright A$ for the projection of t on A (i.e., $(t \upharpoonright A)[i] := t[i] \cap A$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$). For any two trace assignments Π and Π' , we write $\Pi =_A \Pi'$, if $(\Pi(\pi) \upharpoonright A) = (\Pi'(\pi) \upharpoonright A)$ for all $\pi \in \mathcal{V}$. Similarly, $T =_A T'$ whenever $\{t \upharpoonright A \mid t \in T\} = \{t \upharpoonright A \mid t \in T'\}$. For a sequence $s \in (2^{\{p\}})^\omega$ over a single propositional variable p , we write $T[p \mapsto s]$ for the set of traces obtained from T by reinterpreting p on all traces as in s while ensuring that $T[p \mapsto s] =_{\text{AP} \setminus \{p\}} T$. We use $\Pi[p \mapsto s]$ accordingly. The satisfaction relation $\Pi, i \models_T \varphi$ for HyperQPTL⁺-formulae φ is defined as follows:

$\Pi, i \models_T p_\pi$	iff	$p \in \Pi(\pi)[i]$
$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$	iff	$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1$ or $\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_2$
$\Pi, i \models_T \neg p_\pi$	iff	$p \notin \Pi(\pi)[i]$
$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2$	iff	$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1$ and $\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_2$
$\Pi, i \models_T p_\pi$	iff	$p \in \Pi(\pi)[i]$
$\Pi, i \models_T \neg p_\pi$	iff	$p \notin \Pi(\pi)[i]$
$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$	iff	$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1$ or $\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_2$
$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2$	iff	$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1$ and $\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_2$
$\Pi, i \models_T \bigcirc \varphi$	iff	$\Pi, i+1 \models_T \varphi$
$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2$	iff	$\exists k \geq i$ s.t. $\Pi, k \models_T \varphi_2$ and $\forall m : i \leq m < k \Rightarrow \Pi, m \models_T \varphi_1$
$\Pi, i \models_T \varphi_1 \mathcal{W} \varphi_2$	iff	$\forall k \geq i : \Pi, k \models_T \varphi_1$ or $\exists m : i \leq m \leq k : \Pi, m \models_T \varphi_2$
$\Pi, i \models_T \exists \pi. \varphi$	iff	$\Pi[\pi \mapsto t], i \models_T \varphi$ for some $t \in T$
$\Pi, i \models_T \forall \pi. \varphi$	iff	$\Pi[\pi \mapsto t], i \models_T \varphi$ for all $t \in T$
$\Pi, i \models_T \overset{u}{\exists} p. \varphi$	iff	$\Pi[p \mapsto s], i \models_{T[p \mapsto s]} \varphi$ for some $s \in (2^{\{p\}})^\omega$
$\Pi, i \models_T \overset{u}{\forall} p. \varphi$	iff	$\Pi[p \mapsto s], i \models_{T[p \mapsto s]} \varphi$ for all $s \in (2^{\{p\}})^\omega$
$\Pi, i \models_T \exists p. \varphi$	iff	$\Pi', i \models_{T'} \varphi$ for some $T' \subseteq (2^{\text{AP}})^\omega$ and $\Pi' : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow T'$ such that $T =_{\text{AP} \setminus \{p\}} T'$ and $\Pi =_{\text{AP} \setminus \{p\}} \Pi'$
$\Pi, i \models_T \forall p. \varphi$	iff	$\Pi', i \models_{T'} \varphi$ for all $T' \subseteq (2^{\text{AP}})^\omega$ and $\Pi' : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow T'$ such that $T =_{\text{AP} \setminus \{p\}} T'$ and $\Pi =_{\text{AP} \setminus \{p\}} \Pi'$

In the sequel, we describe fragments of HyperQPTL⁺ by restricting the quantifier prefixes of formulae. We use $\exists_\pi / \forall_\pi$ to denote trace quantification, $\overset{u}{\exists}_p / \overset{u}{\forall}_p$ for uniform propositional quantification, and \exists_p / \forall_p for non-uniform propositional quantification. We use \exists (\forall , resp.)

if we do not need to distinguish between the different types of existential (universal, resp.) quantifiers. We write Q to refer to both \exists and \forall . For a logic L and a regular expression e , we write eL to denote the set of L -formulae whose quantifier prefixes are generated by e . E.g., $\forall^*\exists^*\text{HyperQPTL}$ refers to HyperQPTL-formulae with quantifier prefix $\{\forall_p, \forall_\pi\}^* \{\exists_p, \exists_\pi\}^*$.

Next we relate the expressivity of extensions of TeamLTL to fragments of HyperQPTL⁺. We show that TeamLTL($\emptyset, \dot{\mathbb{A}}$) and TeamLTL($\emptyset, \sim \perp, \dot{\mathbb{A}}$) can be translated to the prefix fragments $\exists_p \dot{Q}_p^* \exists_\pi^* \forall_\pi$ and $\exists_p \dot{Q}_p^* \forall_\pi$ of HyperQPTL⁺. The translations provide insight into the limits of the expressivity of different extensions of TeamLTL. In particular, they show that in order to simulate the generation of subteams with the \vee -operator in TeamLTL, one existential second-order quantifier \exists_p is sufficient. Meanwhile, the difference between downward closed team properties and general team properties manifests itself by a different need for trace quantifiers: for downward closed properties, a single \forall_π quantifier is enough, whereas in the general case, a $\exists_\pi^* \forall_\pi$ quantifier alternation is needed.

As a prerequisite for the translation, we establish that evaluating TeamLTL($\emptyset, \sim \perp, \dot{\mathbb{A}}$)-formulae can only create countably many different teams. For a given team (T, i) and TeamLTL($\emptyset, \sim \perp, \dot{\mathbb{A}}$)-formula φ , the verification of $(T, i) \models \varphi$ boils down to checking statements of the form $(S, j) \models \psi$, where $S \in \mathcal{S}_T \subseteq 2^T$ for some set \mathcal{S}_T , $j \in \mathbb{N}$, and ψ is an atomic formula, together with expressions of the form $S_1 = S_2 \cup S_3$, where $S_1, S_2, S_3 \in \mathcal{S}_T$. The following lemma, proven in the full version of this paper [47], implies that the set \mathcal{S}_T can be fixed as a countable set that depends only on T .

► **Lemma 5.** *For every set T of traces over a countable AP, there exists a countable $\mathcal{S}_T \subseteq 2^T$ such that, for every TeamLTL($\emptyset, \sim \perp, \dot{\mathbb{A}}$)-formula φ and $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $(T, i) \models \varphi$ iff $(T, i) \models^* \varphi$, where the satisfaction relation \models^* is defined the same way as \models except that in the semantic clause for \vee we require additionally that the two subteams $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{S}_T$.*

Using of the above lemma, we obtain translations from the most interesting extensions of TeamLTL to weak prefix fragments of HyperQPTL⁺; for details and proofs see the full version of this paper [47].

► **Theorem 6.** *For every $\varphi \in \text{TeamLTL}(\emptyset, \sim \perp, \dot{\mathbb{A}})$ there exists an equivalent HyperQPTL⁺-formula φ^* in the $\exists_p \dot{Q}_p^* \exists_\pi^* \forall_\pi$ fragment. If $\varphi \in \text{TeamLTL}(\emptyset, \dot{\mathbb{A}})$, φ^* can be defined in the $\exists_p \dot{Q}_p^* \forall_\pi$ fragment. The size of φ^* is linear w.r.t. the size of φ .*

5 Decidable fragments of TeamLTL

In this section, we further study the expressivity landscape between the frameworks of TeamLTL and HyperLTL. We utilise these connections to prove decidability of the model checking problem of certain variants of TeamLTL. We compare the expressivity of extensions of TeamLTL that satisfy certain semantic invariances to that of $\forall^*\text{HyperLTL}$ and $\exists_p^* \forall_\pi \text{HyperQPTL}$. Thereby, we provide a partial answer to an open problem posed in [34] concerning the complexity of the model checking problem of TeamLTL and its extensions. The problem is known to be in PSPACE for the fragment of TeamLTL without \vee [34]. However, for TeamLTL with \vee , no meaningful upper bounds for the problem was known before. The best previous upper bound could be obtained from TeamLTL(\sim), for which the problem is highly undecidable [35]. The reason for this lack of results is that developing algorithms for team logics with \vee turned out to be comparatively hard. The main source of difficulty is that the semantic definition of \vee does not yield any reasonable compositional brute force algorithm: the verification of $(T, i) \models \varphi \vee \psi$ with T generated by a finite Kripke

structure proceeds by checking that $(T_1, i) \models \varphi$ and $(T_2, i) \models \psi$ for some $T_1 \cup T_2 = T$, but it can well be that T_1 and T_2 cannot be generated from any finite Kripke structure whatsoever. The main results of this section are the decidability of the model checking problems of the *k-coherent fragment* of $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ and the *left-flat fragment* of $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \dot{\mathbf{A}})$. We obtain inclusions to EXPSPACE by translations to $\forall^*\text{HyperLTL}$ and $\exists_p^*\forall_\pi\text{HyperQPTL}$.

5.1 The k-coherent fragment and $\forall^*\text{HyperLTL}$

The universal fragment of HyperLTL is one of the most studied fragments as it contains the set of *safety* hyperproperties expressible in HyperLTL [8]. In particular, formulae of the form $\forall \pi_1 \dots \forall \pi_k. \psi$ state *k-safety* properties (if ψ is a safety LTL formula) [14], where non-satisfying trace sets contain bad prefixes of at most *k* traces. In general, $\forall^k\text{HyperLTL}$ formulae satisfy the following inherent invariance: $\emptyset, i \models_T \varphi$ iff $\emptyset, i \models_{T'} \varphi$, for all $T' \subseteq T$ s.t. $|T'| \leq k$. That is, a $\forall^k\text{HyperLTL}$ -formula φ is satisfied by a trace set T , iff it is satisfied by all subsets of T of size at most *k*. This property is called *k-coherence* in the team semantics literature [31]. The main result of this section is that all *k-coherent* properties expressible in $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ are expressible in $\forall^k\text{HyperLTL}$. This implies that, with respect to trace properties, all logics between $\text{TeamLTL}(\dot{\mathbf{A}})$ and $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ are equi-expressive to $\forall\text{HyperLTL}$, i.e., LTL.

► **Definition 7.** Let \mathcal{A} be any collection of atoms and connectives introduced so far. A formula φ in $\text{TeamLTL}(\mathcal{A})$ is said to be *k-coherent* ($k \in \mathbb{N}$) if for every team (T, i) ,

$$(T, i) \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad (S, i) \models \varphi \text{ for every } S \subseteq T \text{ with } |S| \leq k.$$

We will next show that, with respect to *k-coherent* properties, $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ is at most as expressive as $\forall^k\text{HyperLTL}$. We define a translation from $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ to $\forall^*\text{HyperLTL}$ that preserves the satisfaction relation with respect to teams of bounded size. Given a finite set Φ of trace variables, the translation is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} p^\Phi &:= \bigwedge_{\pi \in \Phi} p_\pi & (\neg p)^\Phi &:= \bigwedge_{\pi \in \Phi} \neg p_\pi & (\sim \varphi)^\Phi &:= \neg \varphi^\Phi \\ (\bigcirc \varphi)^\Phi &:= \bigcirc \varphi^\Phi & (\varphi \wedge \psi)^\Phi &:= \varphi^\Phi \wedge \psi^\Phi & (\varphi \vee \psi)^\Phi &:= \bigvee_{\Phi_0 \cup \Phi_1 = \Phi} \varphi^{\Phi_0} \wedge \psi^{\Phi_1} \\ (\varphi \mathcal{U} \psi)^\Phi &:= \varphi^\Phi \mathcal{U} \psi^\Phi & (\varphi \mathcal{W} \psi)^\Phi &:= \varphi^\Phi \mathcal{W} \psi^\Phi \end{aligned}$$

where $\neg \varphi^\Phi$ stands for the negation of φ^Φ in negation normal form. The following lemma, from which the subsequent theorem follows, is proved by induction. See the full version of this paper [47] for detailed proofs.

► **Lemma 8.** Let φ be a formula of $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ and $\Phi = \{\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k\}$ a finite set of trace variables. For any team (T, i) with $|T| \leq k$, any set $S \supseteq T$ of traces, and any assignment Π with $\Pi[\Phi] = T$, we have that $(T, i) \models \varphi$ iff $\Pi, i \models_S \varphi^\Phi$. Furthermore, if φ is downward closed and $T \neq \emptyset$, then $(T, i) \models \varphi$ iff $\emptyset, i \models_T \forall \pi_1 \dots \forall \pi_k. \varphi^\Phi$.

► **Theorem 9.** Every *k-coherent* property that is definable in $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ is also definable in $\forall^k\text{HyperLTL}$.

Since model checking for $\forall^*\text{HyperLTL}$ is PSPACE-complete and its data complexity (model checking with a fixed formula) is NL-complete [19], and since the above translation from $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$ to $\forall^*\text{HyperLTL}$ is exponential for any *k*, we get the following corollary:

► **Corollary 10.** *For any fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the model checking problem for $\text{TeamLTL}(\sim)$, restricted to k -coherent properties, is in EXPSPACE, and in NL for data complexity.*

Clearly $(T, i) \models \dot{A}\varphi$ iff $\emptyset, i \models_T \forall \pi. \varphi_\pi$ for any $\varphi \in \text{LTL}$, and hence we obtain the following:

► **Corollary 11.** *The restriction of $\text{TeamLTL}(\dot{A})$ to formulae of the form $\dot{A}\varphi$ is expressively equivalent to $\forall\text{HyperLTL}$.*

While model checking for k -coherent properties is decidable, checking whether a given formula defines a k -coherent property is not, in general, decidable.

► **Theorem 12.** *Checking whether a $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \otimes)$ -formula is 1-coherent is undecidable.*

Proof. The idea of the undecidability proof is as follows: Given any $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \otimes)$ -formula φ , we can use a simple rewriting rule to obtain an LTL-formula φ^* such that φ is not satisfiable (in the sense of TeamLTL) if and only if φ is 1-coherent and φ^* is not satisfiable (in the LTL-sense). Now, since checking LTL-satisfiability can be done in PSPACE [44] and non-satisfiability for $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \otimes)$ is Π_1^0 -hard by Corollary 4, it follows that checking 1-coherence is Π_1^0 -hard as well. For a detailed proof, see the full version of this paper [47]. ◀

The same holds for any extension of TeamLTL with an undecidable satisfiability or validity problem and whose formulae can be computably translated to TeamLTL while preserving satisfaction over singleton teams.

5.2 The left-flat fragment and HyperQPTL⁺

In this subsection, we show that formulae φ from the left-flat fragment of $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \dot{A})$ (defined below) can be translated to HyperQPTL formulae that are linear in the size of φ . The known model checking algorithm of HyperQPTL [40] then immediately yields a model checking algorithm for the left-flat fragment of $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \dot{A})$.

► **Definition 13** (The left-flat fragment). *Let \mathcal{A} be a collection of atoms and connectives. A $\text{TeamLTL}(\mathcal{A})$ -formula belongs to the left-flat fragment if in each of its subformulae of the form $\psi \mathcal{U} \varphi$ or $\psi \mathcal{W} \varphi$, ψ is a flat formula (as defined in Section 2).*

Such defined fragment allows for arbitrary use of the \Diamond operator, and therefore remains incomparable to HyperLTL [34]. For instance, $\Diamond \text{dep}(a, b) \vee \Diamond \text{dep}(c, d)$ is a nontrivial formula in this fragment. It states that the set of traces can be partitioned into two parts, one where eventually a determines the value of b , and another where eventually c determines the value of d . The property is not expressible in HyperLTL, because HyperLTL cannot state the property “there is a point in time at which p holds on all (or infinitely many) traces” [5].

It follows from Theorem 12 that checking whether a $\text{TeamLTL}(\subseteq, \otimes)$ -formula belongs to the left-flat fragment is undecidable (as flatness equals 1-coherency). Nevertheless, a decidable syntax for left-flat formulae can be obtained by using the operator \dot{A} . Formulae $\dot{A}\psi$ are always flat and equivalent to ψ if ψ is flat. Therefore, in Definition 13, instead of imposing the semantic condition of ψ being flat in subformulae $\psi \mathcal{U} \varphi$ and $\psi \mathcal{W} \varphi$, we could require that the subformulae must be of the form $(\dot{A}\psi) \mathcal{U} \varphi$ or $(\dot{A}\psi) \mathcal{W} \varphi$.

We now describe a translation from the left-flat fragment of $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \dot{A})$ to the $\exists_p^* \forall_\pi$ fragment of HyperQPTL. In this translation, we make use of the fact that satisfaction of flat formulae φ can be determined with the usual (single-traced) LTL semantics. In the evaluation of φ , it is thus sufficient to consider only finitely many subteams, whose temporal behaviour can be reflected by existentially quantified q -sequences. The quantified sequences refer to points in time, at which subformulae have to hold for a trace to belong to a team.

A left-flat $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \overset{1}{\mathbb{A}})$ -formula φ will be translated into a formula with existential propositional quantifiers followed by a single trace quantifier. The existential propositional quantifiers either indicate a point in time at which a subformula of φ_i is evaluated or resolve the decision for \otimes -choices. For subformulae, we use propositions r^{φ_i} , and if the same subformula occurs multiple times, it is associated with different r^{φ_i} . For the resolution of \otimes -choices we use propositions $d^{\varphi \otimes \psi}$. Additionally, r is a free proposition for the point in time at which φ is to be evaluated. The universal quantifier $\forall \pi$ sorts each trace into one of the finitely many teams.

Let $\forall \pi. \hat{\psi}$ be the HyperLTL formula given by Theorem 9 for any flat formula ψ (since a flat formula is 1-coherent). We translate φ inductively with respect to r :

$$\begin{aligned}
[p, r] &:= \Box(r_\pi \rightarrow p_\pi) \\
[\neg p, r] &:= \Box(r_\pi \rightarrow \neg p_\pi) \\
[\bigcirc \varphi, r] &:= \Box(r_\pi \leftrightarrow \bigcirc r_\pi^\varphi) \wedge [\varphi, r^\varphi] \\
[\overset{1}{\mathbb{A}}\varphi, r] &:= \Box(r_\pi \rightarrow \hat{\varphi}) \\
[\varphi \wedge \psi, r] &:= [\varphi, r] \wedge [\psi, r] \\
[\varphi \vee \psi, r] &:= [\varphi, r] \vee [\psi, r] \\
[\varphi \otimes \psi, r] &:= (d_\pi^{\varphi \otimes \psi} \rightarrow [\varphi, r]) \wedge (\neg d_\pi^{\varphi \otimes \psi} \rightarrow [\psi, r]) \\
[\varphi \mathcal{W} \psi, r] &:= \Box(r_\pi \rightarrow r_\pi^\varphi \mathcal{W}(r_\pi^\psi \wedge \Box \neg r_\pi^\psi))
\end{aligned}$$

Now, let r^1, \dots, r^n be the free propositions occurring in $[\varphi, r]$ and π the free trace variable. Define the following $\overset{u}{\exists}_p^* \forall \pi$ HyperQPTL formula: $\overset{u}{\exists} r \overset{u}{\exists} r^1 \dots \overset{u}{\exists} r^n. \forall \pi. r_\pi \wedge \bigcirc \Box \neg r_\pi \wedge [\varphi, r]$. Correctness of the translation can be argued intuitively as follows. The left-flat formula φ can be evaluated independently from the other traces in a team. Therefore, the operators \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{W} , whose right-hand sides argue only about a single point in time, can only generate finitely many teams. Thus, there are only finitely many points of synchronization, all of which are quantified existentially. Every trace fits into one of the teams described by the quantified propositional variables. We verify that the translation is indeed correct in the full version of this paper [47]. As the construction in Theorem 9 yields a formula $\hat{\varphi}$ whose size is linear in the original formula φ , the translation is obviously linear. We therefore state the following theorem.

► **Theorem 14.** *For every formula φ from the left-flat fragment of $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \overset{1}{\mathbb{A}})$, we can compute an equivalent $\overset{u}{\exists}_p^* \forall \pi$ HyperQPTL formula of size linear in the size of φ .*

Recall that the model checking problem of HyperLTL formulae with one quantifier alternation is EXPSPACE-complete [19] in the size of the formula, and PSPACE-complete in the size of the Kripke structure [19]. These results directly transfer to HyperQPTL [40] (in which HyperQPTL was called HyperLTL *with extended quantification* instead): for model checking a HyperQPTL formula, the Kripke structure can be extended by two states generating all possible q -sequences. Since the translation from $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \overset{1}{\mathbb{A}})$ to HyperQPTL yields a formula in the $\overset{u}{\exists}_p^* \forall \pi$ fragment with a single quantifier alternation and preserves the size of the formula, we obtain the following theorem.

► **Theorem 15.** *The model checking problem for left-flat $\text{TeamLTL}(\otimes, \overset{1}{\mathbb{A}})$ -formulae is in EXPSPACE, and in PSPACE for data complexity.*

6 Conclusion

We studied TeamLTL under the synchronous semantics. TeamLTL is a powerful but not yet well-studied logic that can express hyperproperties without explicit quantification over traces or propositions. As such, properties which need various different quantifiers in traditional (quantification-based) hyperlogics become expressible in a concise fashion. One of the main advantages of TeamLTL is the ability to equip it with a range of atomic statements and connectives to obtain logics of varying expressivity and complexity.

We systematically studied TeamLTL with respect to two of the main questions related to logics: the decision boundary of its model checking problem and its expressivity compared to other logics for hyperproperties. We related the expressivity of TeamLTL to the hyperlogics HyperLTL, HyperQPTL, and HyperQPTL⁺, which are obtained by extending the traditional temporal logics LTL and QPTL with trace quantifiers. We discovered that the logics TeamLTL(\otimes, \dot{A}) and TeamLTL($\otimes, \sim \perp, \dot{A}$) are expressively complete with respect to all downward closed, and all atomic notions of dependence, respectively. We were able to show that TeamLTL($\otimes, \sim \perp, \dot{A}$) can be expressed in a fragment of HyperQPTL⁺. Furthermore, for k -coherent properties, TeamLTL(\sim) is subsumed by \forall^* HyperLTL. Finally, the left-flat fragment of TeamLTL(\otimes, \dot{A}) can be translated to HyperQPTL. The last two results induce efficient model checking algorithms for the respective logics. In addition, we showed that model checking of TeamLTL(\subseteq, \otimes) is already undecidable, and that the additional use of the A quantifier makes the problem highly undecidable.

We conclude with some open problems and directions for future work: What is the complexity of model checking for TeamLTL (with the disjunction \vee but without additional atoms and connectives)? Is it decidable, and is there a translation to HyperQPTL? An interesting avenue for future work is also to explore team semantics of more expressive logics than LTL such as linear time μ -calculus, or branching time logics such as CTL^{*} and the full modal μ -calculus.

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